

I served on a U.S. submarine, the bravest of the brave  
 Until a German depth charge gave us a watery grave.  
 I bombed the Ploesti oil fields, they blew with one big roar  
 But in the attack we were hit with flack—I'll never bomb anymore.  
 In Korea I heard the C.O. shout "we'll make it—I'm sure we will"  
 I lost my life to try and take a spot called Pork Chop Hill.  
 Vietnam! Vietnam! When will we ever learn  
 I'm one of sixty thousand who never will return.  
 I left my town, my wife, my kids, my home so cozy and warm  
 I was killed in a SCUD attack in a war called—Desert Storm!  
 And so in my eternity my thoughts are all for thee  
 I'll never forget my America—I pray she remembers me.

# FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT AMENDMENTS OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 39) to amend the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act to improve fisheries management with Mr. BUNNING (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

Ms. DUNN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington State. While the amendment is narrow in nature, it addresses one of the most important developments in fishery management in the last decade.

The Individual Fishing Quota [IFQ] system that is being used by the halibut and sablefish fisheries did not come about overnight, it took many years. The real challenge of fishing management has been to conserve limited resources in the face of large fishing fleets and improved fishing gear.

To prevent overfishing of the halibut resource, Federal officials began cutting back on fishing times. A season that started at 6 months in the 1980's was reduced to 4 and then to 2 and finally down to two 24-hour openings a year. These so-called derby days created misery and havoc in the overcapitalized fishery. The same situation was developing for the sablefish fisheries. When you have 2 days to fish you end up going to sea no matter what the conditions—or starve. Fishermen were working in a "damned if you do, damned if you don't" environment.

An example of this was the September 1994 opening. In the Yakutat fishing grounds near Petersburg, AK, a storm system that was an offshoot of a typhoon was just beginning to hit when the fishery opened. By the time the 48-hour opening was over, four boats had gone down, one of them taking the skipper with it.

With the introduction of IFQ's, halibut fishermen do not have to risk their lives deciding between fishing and typhoons and there are other major benefits. They will be able to

schedule their trips to optimize the markets, eliminate conflicts with other fisheries, and could possibly reduce their bycatch.

Investigation of alternative management regimes began in the late 1970's and continued throughout the 1980's. In a series of public meetings and workshops, fishermen, market experts, and other members of the industry and public made suggestions, and systems from around the world including transferable quota programs were analyzed. Finally, in 1991, after closely reviewing open access fisheries, license limitations, allotments, and combinations of these programs, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council recommended the IFQ program to the Secretary of Commerce. After public comments on a proposed rule, the final rule was published in 1993. The program was finally implemented this year.

The IFQ program is new to Alaska. It is new to the halibut and sablefish fisheries and new to the fishermen and women who make their living from these resources. With any new idea there is growth and change as the concepts are discussed by regional councils, fishermen, processors, biologists, and enforcement personnel. The program is "in progress" and cooperation is needed from everyone involved for this program to be successful.

The new management regime is bringing increased safety, protection of the target species, while encouraging the conservation of these stocks for the benefit of the present and future generations.

And for all of these reasons Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Metcalf amendment to ensure the continuation of the Individual Fishing Quota program.

## THE "REAL" CUBA TODAY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 1995

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, in the debate a few days ago over the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act of 1995 we heard conflicting appraisals of Cuba today. From time to time, "Dear Colleague" letters and even congressional newsletters are distributed in this body about Cuba.

One aspect of Cuba that our sense of decency demands to incorporate in our discussions about the island is the continuing imprisonment of hundreds of political prisoners by Fidel Castro. This past June, the Cuban Commission for Human Rights and Natural Reconciliation prepared in Havana a partial list of Cubans detained for political reasons. The list has been submitted to Ambassador Carl Johan Groth, the United Nations Special Rapporteur for Cuba, who has yet to be granted permission by Fidel Castro's government to visit the island to carry out his human rights work.

Regardless of the differences of opinion some may have on U.S. trade sanctions against Havana, it is my hope that we do not turn a deaf ear to the cries for help from Castro's political prisoners. We must all work to obtain the prompt and unconditional release of all political prisoners in the island.

Their suffering for their Democratic convictions is an undeniable part of Cuba today.

Here are just a few of the more than a thousand names that appear on the list of political

prisoners and the made up crimes they were charged with by the Castro regime: Alfonso Eduardo Agueda Perez, sentenced to 4 years for being considered dangerous; Arnaldo Pascual Acevedo Blanco, sentenced to 5 years for spreading enemy propaganda and rebellion; Antonio Guillermo Acevedo Labrada, sentenced to 7 years for spreading enemy propaganda; Ricardo Acosta Alvarez, sentenced to 3 years for air piracy; Humberto Dorga Acosta, sentenced to 3 years for disorderly conduct in public; David Aguilar Montero, sentenced to 30 years for piracy; Rafael Juan Alfonso Leyva, sentenced to 30 years for espionage; Alberto Guevara Aguilera, sentenced to 10 years for distributing enemy propaganda and attempted attacks against state officials and property; Ernesto Verto Aguilera, sentenced to 2 years for falsifying documents; and Arturo Aguirre Acuña, sentenced to 10 years for illegal exit from the island and piracy.

In the weeks to come, I will discuss other political prisoners languishing in Castro's gulags.

## PRESIDENT TAKES DECISIVE ACTION AGAINST NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING AND CRIME

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 24, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues attention to the important steps announced by the President over the weekend with respect to fighting narcotics and organized crime.

As you are aware, the President announced a series of initiatives in his speech to the U.N. General Assembly designed to strike a blow against the everincreasing dangers posed by narcotics trafficking and organized criminal activity. Two of those initiatives, I believe, will seriously damage the narcotics trade.

First, the President issued an executive order under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act freezing assets in the United States of 47 individuals and 33 companies associated with the Cali cartel and prohibiting any individual or company in the United States from doing business with these individuals or companies. By U.S. Government estimates, the Cali cartel controls 80 percent of the cocaine entering the United States. This executive order will hit the cartel where it hurts the most: their money.

Second, the President announced his intention to impose sanctions under the Kerry amendment against countries that do not control effectively the use of their financial systems by narcotics traffickers, terrorists, and other criminal enterprises. Under the Kerry amendment, countries which do not have in place adequate laws and procedures to deter money laundering can be denied access to the U.S. financial system. President Clinton—for the first time since the Kerry amendment was enacted 7 years ago—has sent a clear message to countries that turn a blind eye to money laundering in return for short-term economic gains: There is a heavy price to pay for such actions and we will exact that price.

The actions of the President have stepped up the pressure on narcotics traffickers and